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128 Middle Mountain.
129 The River (Yangtse).
130 Red River (Mekong).
131 Three Emperors' Mountain.
132 Annam.
133 Owl Light Land.
134 Border Guard Wild Tribe.
135 Twelve Lands.
136 Ocean Water.
137 Black Water.
138 Far Bridle Town.
139 Middle Sand.
140 Cart Teacher.
141 Good Sewing.
142 A Wild Tribe (Wulchi).
143 The Crow's Grandson.
144 Great Land.
145 India.
146 Under Heaven (The World).
147 The Whole Map.
148 The distance around the world is 100,035,000 *li*, or 30,010,500 miles (English).
149 In all the four quarters of the earth there are 84,000 lands.
150 Surrounding these lands there is an endless sea.
151 Small stars are forty *li* wide (twelve miles).
152 Medium stars are eighty *li* wide (twenty-four miles).
153 Great stars are 100 *li* wide (thirty miles).
154 The sun and moon are each 3,000 *li* wide (900 miles).
155 Between heaven and earth the distance is 400,002,000 *li* (equivalent to 120,000,600 miles).

SEUL, KOREA.

H. B. HULBERT.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

WATER SUPPLY AND IRRIGATION PAPERS.

No. 89 deals with the water resources of Salinas Valley in California, the author being Mr. Homer Hamlin. No. 90, by J. E. Todd and C. M. Hall, describes the geology and water resources of the lower James River Valley, South Dakota.

No. 91. *The Natural Features and Economic Development of the Sandusky, Maumee, Muskingum, and Miami Drainage Areas in Ohio, by Benjamin H. Flynn and Margaret S. Flynn, 130 pp.* Mr. F. H. Newell, in transmitting this paper for publication, calls attention to the special interest of such parts of this report as describe the history of water powers, their relation to the canals of Ohio, and the decline in values following upon establishment of modern methods in manufactures, trade, and transportation.

No. 93. *Proceedings of First Conference of Engineers of the Reclamation Service, with accompanying papers, compiled by F. H. Newell.* This conference was held at Ogden, Utah, in September, 1903, in connection with the Eleventh Irrigation Congress. Its purpose was to secure mutual acquaintance among the engineers of the new Reclamation Service, and the discussion of problems of fresh and common interest arising in connection with this work. The history and organization of the Service are set forth in considerable detail, and many discussions of local problems are included; also a somewhat full biographic catalogue of the personnel of the service.

No. 94. *Hydrographic Manual of the United States Geological Survey, by Edward C. Murphy and others, 76 pp.* Intended for members of the Survey and for other engineers having to do with the gauging of streams by current meters.

No. 95. *Accuracy of Stream Measurements, by E. C. Murphy.* This report gives a technical discussion of hydraulic problems, chiefly as studied by experiments in the hydraulic laboratory of Cornell University.

No. 96. *Destructive Floods in the United States in 1903, by E. C. Murphy.* This paper, like many others, illustrates the promptness with which results are offered to the public in the recent publications of the Geological Survey. We have descriptions of the Heppner flood of June 14 in Oregon, by which 200 lives and much property were lost. The storm lasted but half an hour, and the stream resumed its normal flow one hour and a half after the flood was at its height. Another destructive flood occurred June 6, in Spartansburg County, South Carolina. More than 5 inches of rain fell at Spartansburg on that date. Mills and railway property of more than $3,000,000 in value were destroyed. Most of the paper is devoted to the Kansas floods of that year, with detailed local descriptions and many views.

No. 101. *Underground Waters of Southern Louisiana, by Gilbert D. Harris and M. L. Fuller.* The latter author discusses the use of such waters for domestic supply and for rice irrigation. Within a few years the rice lands have risen from nominal values to $30 and $50 per acre. The rice wells and rice canals are shown on a coloured map, which also exhibits the timbered flood-plains of southwestern Louisiana.

No. 102. *Contributions to the Hydrology of the Eastern United States, by Myron L. Fuller.* This paper is chiefly devoted to a summary of hydrologic studies in the eastern United States in the year 1903, and to a record of miscellaneous facts in this field, gathered from localities not under special investigation. This publication also shows commendable promptness in placing before the people the results of researches by the Survey.

No. 104. *Underground Waters of Gila Valley, Arizona, by Willis T. Lee.*

BULLETINS.

No. 226. *Boundaries of the United States, and of the Several States and Territories, with an Outline of the History of All Important Changes* *of Territory* (*Third Edition*) *by Henry Gannett, 145 pp.* Contains many outline maps, and folding map showing award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal.

No. 228. *Analysis of Rocks from the Laboratory of the United States Geological Survey, 1880 to 1903. Tabulated by F. W. Clarke, Chief Chemist. 375 pp.* Over 5,300 analyses have been made in the laboratory at Washington, besides many at Denver and San Francisco. The rocks subjected to analysis have been described in many journals, and the object of this paper is to bring together and make available such widely-scattered data.

No. 229. *The Tin Deposits of the York Region, Alaska, by Arthur J. Collier.* Discovery of tin by United States geologists in Alaska has already been reported in these notes. This pamphlet of 61 pages is designed to aid the prospector by bringing together the known facts, and there is included a brief notice of tin mines in other parts of the world.

Nos. 230, 231, 232, 233. *Gazetteers of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, all by Henry Gannett.* In each case the introduction gives a brief summary description of the State.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS.

No. 21. *The Geology and Ore Deposits of the Bisbee Quadrangle, Arizona, by F. L. Ransome. 168 pp. Sections, maps in pocket, and many plates.* This report is based on field work of 1902. The important ores of the district are those of copper.

No. 22. *Forest Conditions in the San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, by John B. Leiberg and others. 95 pp., with map in pocket showing land classification.* The introduction describes the physiography, soil, and drainage. A detailed description of the forests follows, not omitting the usual havoc wrought by grazing and by fires: "Fires in the yellow-pine belt have marked with basal scars and sears 75 per cent. of all the trees having standard dimensions."

No. 23. *Forest Conditions in the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona, by F. G. Plummer. 62 pp.* Yellow pine is the principal timber of this Reserve; and it is refreshing to be told that fires have done little damage in this tract, on account of the small amount of underbrush and litter.

No. 24. *Zinc and Lead Deposits of Northern Arkansas, by George I. Adams and others. 118 pp.* Mr. C. W. Hayes, in his letter of transmittal, considers this as a mineral region of increasing importance. Railway facilities were to be available for its development before the close of 1903. The district is part of the Ozark Plateau region, and is drained by the White River and its branches.

No. 25. *The Copper Deposit of the Encampment District, Wyoming, by A. C. Spencer.* The district is on the southern border of Wyoming, and is traversed by the Continental Divide. Producing mines are few, and the region is chiefly of interest for the possible results of explorations now in progress.

No. 26. *Economic Resources of the Northern Black Hills, by J. D. Irving and others. 222 pp.* The report is mainly devoted to mining details in the region west of Deadwood.

No. 27. *A Geological Reconnaissance across the Bitter Root Range and Clearwater Mountains in Montana and Idaho, by W. Lindgren.* This report treats of a little-known region of rugged mountains extending from Northwestern Montana across Northern Idaho. Here was the crossing of the Lewis and Clark expedition in the Northern Rocky Mountains. A. P. B.

GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

AMERICA.

TRAVELS OF CHARLES ALEXANDRE LESUEUR IN THE UNITED STATES.—Quatrefages said of this naturalist that he was the first among painters of natural history. The *Journal* of the Society of Americanists, of Paris, devotes its March number to an account of the *Voyages de C. A. Lesueur en Amérique*, from the pen of Dr. E. T. Hamy, and dedicates it to the learned institutions and societies of this country as a souvenir of the part taken by French explorers in the scientific conquest of this country. Probably few of our countrymen now living ever heard of this Frenchman, gifted both as a scientific observer and as a painter, who devoted his talents to natural history investigations in our country from 1815 to 1837. The study of science in America was then young, and the long labours of Lesueur in the field were a helpful and stimulating influence.

He came to America under the patronage of William Maclure of Philadelphia, who made a fortune in business, and whose enthusiastic devotion to geology, almost before it was recognized as a science, led to his being called "the Father of American Geology." Dr. Hamy tells the story of the naturalist's long wanderings here, his favourite studies leading him across the Appalachians, through the Great Lakes, over New England back to the Mississippi, and down that river to New Orleans. Notebook and pencil were always